

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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S A T U R D A Y, FEBRUARY 25, 1792.

[VOL. V.]

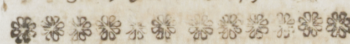
FOR SALE

THE Tenement in Lexington whereon I now live including dwelling house, distillery, brewery, &c. Also sundry out Lots, and other valuable property within the limits of the said Town of Lexington—For terms apply to the subscriber.

P. SHORT

Who will also sell a farm on Bear-grass known by the name of Lyns Station, and other valuable military lands in the county of Jefferson and neighbourhood of the Town of Louisville.

Lexington, Jan. 28, 1792.



I have FOR SALE
EXCELLENT

COTTON

OF the growth of Cumberland, by the large or small quantity, and either with or without the seed.

WILLIAM LEAVY.

Lexington, Jan. 27, 1792. if

WANTED TO PURCHASE

A QUANTITY of LAND OFFICE TREASURY WARRANTS.

By DANIEL WEISIGER;

Who has just received an assortment of

DRY-GOODS

Suitable to the Season.

Lexington, Dec. 4, 1791.

ALEXANDER & JAMES

PARKER

Have just received and now opening a large and general assortment of dry goods, groceries, hard ware and queens ware, at their stores in Lexington which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash, public securities and hides.

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY

A JOURNEYMAN to the CARPENTERS and HOUSE JOINERS business, also an apprentice, a LAD about sixteen years old, will be taken as an apprentice to the above business.

JAMES TOMKINS.

A. HOLMES,
Has just received an additional supply of

MERCHANTISE

Too numerous to be inserted in an advertisement which he offers for sale at his stores in Danville and this place.

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY.

A quantity of good inspected Tobacco. Lexington, Jan. 27, 1792

The commonwealth of Virginia to the Sheriff of Mercer county, GREETING.

YOU are hereby again commanded to summon Rachel Roberts, to appear before the Judges of our Supreme court for the district of Kentucky, at the Courthouse in Danville on the ninth day of their next March court to answer a charge of adultery exhibited against her by Lewis Roberts. And have then there this Writ. Witness Christopher Greenup Clerk of our said Court at the Courthouse aforesaid the 24th day of January 1792, in the XVI year of the Commonwealth.

(8w) CHRISTO. GREENUP.

NOTICE

IS Hereby given to the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and privates of the Kentucky Militia who served on the late expedition under Major General St. Clair, that the pay due to them respectively, agreeably to the law under which they were called out, for the term of their said service, and according to the muster rolls taken at the mouth of Licking, will be paid to them at Louisville on the 7th day of February next, at Baird's Town on the 13th, at Danville on the 20th, and at Lexington on the 27th of the same month.

They are therefore desired to attend at the before mentioned times and places, either in person or by their attorneys or assignees, with proper powers of attorney, or conveyances duly acknowledged before a Magistrate, where due attention will be given by them

Most Obedient and Humble Servant,
CALEB SWAN.

Fort Washington, January 15, 1792

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Woodford county, a dark bay FILLER, two years old last spring, thirteen and a half hands high no brand appraised to £. 7.

JOSEPH DAVIS

Nov. 25th, 1792.

FURRS

THE highest price given for BEAVER, OTTER, RACCOON, FOX, WILD-CAT and M. SK. RAT skins. By MONTGOMERY BELL, at his Hat Manufactory in Lexington.

STRAYED

FROM the neighbourhood of Lexington, a number of HORSES branded W D the property of William D. or Esq. late Contractor for the Western army; any person delivering any such horses to the subscriber, shall be generously rewarded for their trouble.

CHARLES WILKINS.

Lexington, Feb. 16th, 1792.

TAKEN up the subscriber in Woodford county, on Buck run, a black and white piebald STEER, with a blaze face, marked with a crop in the right ear, and under keel in the left, three years old next spring, appraised £. 12-6.

SAMUEL JONES.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Woodford county, on South Hick-horn, a brindled STEER, about four years old, with some white along his back and belly, marked with a swallow fork in the left ear, a crop hole and slit in the right ear, appraised £. 3 15

(C) JAMES DOUGHTY.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on Shelby's branch a RED STEER, with some white in his face, about three years old, the end of his horns sawed off, marked with a swallow fork in each ear, appraised to £. 1 16.

SOLOMON LAWRENCE.

Feb. 3d, 1792.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on East Hickman, a black STEER, with a white back and belly, about four years old, marked with a crop in each ear, both his horns sawed off, appraised to £. 3 6

THOMAS ARBUCKLE.

Feb. 3 1792.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living near Lexington; a dark bay mare about 13 years old 4 feet 7 or 8 inches high with a bell fastened on with a raw hide collar, branded but not to be made out. Appraised to £. 3 10

ALSO a black mare, about 7 years old about 13 hands 3 inches high, trots natural, a star in her forehead, white hairs in her tail and has the filvia appraised to £. 2 8.

THOMAS RANKIN.

MR. BRADFORD,

I REJOICE to find that the Disinterested Citizen can write against any of the committee party, and still retain that spirit of meekness, and charitable benevolence, which is eminently amiable, and ornamental in every author. Though I differ from said gentleman in his opinion concerning two houses yet I was so agreeably charmed with his unusual mode of address (in laying aside insults, personal reflections burlesque &c. &c.) that I apprehend part of his arguments was on my side the question, therefore I shall only make a brief reply.

The Disinterested Citizen in some measure misapprehends my meaning concerning the negroes; all I said is included in all the constitutions in the United States. My chief design was to show the absurdity of a bill of rights, without ever putting it into execution. I view the blacks as part of the human species, and therefore I think that they are included in every bill of rights on the continent. But these declarations of the rights of mankind is only partly fulfilled to the whites, and the blacks are altogether neglected. My principle design, is to endeavour to obtain the freedom of the whites; for until a general spirit of liberty prevails amongst us so as to obtain this, there is no prospect even of a gradual emancipation of the blacks, which is the only way (I think) they ever can be set at liberty without injuring their owners; and even if this is done, it must be by the consent of the people.

The Disinterested Citizen when speaking against voting by Ballot, after giving an instance of elections in Pennsylvania said "I defy the gentleman to produce a single instance of such partial elections in the state of Virginia." I can inform the gentleman of the cause of these partial elections which he has mentioned. It was not an error in the mode of election that occasioned this; but the people was disgusted at (what they thought) the unconstitutional proceedings of the Assembly, and therefore would not come out. I can give an instance of the same kind in this district. In the year 1788 the citizens of the county of Fayette, being disgusted at the thoughts of being separated from the state of Virginia, only about 300 (as near as I can recollect) voted in that large populous county. But neither of these instances is any thing to the purpose. The reason for electing by ballot is, that as no one knoweth who each individual voted for, therefore every one may exercise his judgment without fear, favour or affection. The present mode of electing, was first introduced in England at a time the people were generally illiterate, and as Virginia was originally a Kings government, this mode was adopted and continued; though at this time, the people in general can write and read their own tickets; and if any one could not read, he would be at no loss to find a friend that he could depend upon, to read his ticket before he delivered it. But electing by voice is not the only objection I have to the present mode; that of be-

ing obliged to meet and elect at only one place in each county, is inconvenient and injurious to true liberty.

H. S. B. M.

P. S. The Disinterested Citizen in his postscript says, that my "principles counteract the first article of our declaration of rights; which declares that all men are by nature equally free and independent &c." are the negroes men? If so, are they not declared to be by nature equally free with us, by this article? I should ask then, with what consistency can we deprive them of those inherent rights, mentioned in the following part of the article? and how is it consistent with this article, to plead for their being continued in slavery? I will leave it the reader to judge, whether the Disinterested Citizen of H. S. B. M. is the "greatest friend to the rights of mankind."

[Continued from No. 23.]

MR. PRINTER,

I NEVER have been, and ever shall be for ought I know, a warm and zealous advocate in favor of a Bill of Rights---The objections that have been made to a Bill of Rights, as far as I have heard, may be reduced to the three following heads. 1st. That it is useless---2d. That it may create danger---And 3d. That it is absurd and farcical in a republican government---The only specious colour that can give birth to the first objection is, that our liberties and privileges are sufficiently safe in the hands of our representatives, and therefore a Bill of Rights will only operate as a kind of a supererogation. Might not the very same objection with equal reason be made to a constitution of government, as the object of each is to define the powers of the rulers, in order to prevent an infringement of the rights of the people. Does not the 4th article of the Bill of Rights of Virginia tell you, that the offices of a judge or legislator ought not to be defensible? Does not the 5th article say, that the legislative and executive powers of the state, should be entirely separate and distinct from the judiciary? Were not these clauses then intended for a restriction upon the powers of the rulers? Does not the 2d clause of the ninth section of the first article of the Federal constitution tell you, that the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless in cases of rebellion or invasion? And was not the intent of this, to secure to mankind the great and unalienable privilege of personal liberty? We therefore find that the object of each is the same. You will ask perhaps, as the object of each is the same, why not insert the Bill of Rights in the constitution? Why not I say, for I am sure that it would be equally (or perhaps more) safe and secure, and less troublesome. But as it was not done in most of the state governments in the union, the deficiencies of the one was sup-

plied by that of the other, and therefore both were necessary. The ninth section of the first article of the Federal constitution contains a Bill of Rights, and though it gave not universal satisfaction, yet it secured in a most unequivocal manner many of the great rights of human nature. Rob the thrasher will reply that it is useless, for as the members of Congress have no motives to swerve from their duty, they can therefore never injure the people! But those venerable sages who composed the grand Federal convention thought otherwise. Their deep penetration, knowledge and foresight taught them better: taught them that rulers were never yet without views of private emoluments and ambition. They made their calculations upon the universal principles of human nature; that man is a fallen creature, hath deviated from his original rectitude, and will certainly act wickedly if he be not restrained. The sense of a very large majority of the people of the united states is in favour of a Bill of Rights. They were universally of that opinion while the spirit of liberty was in vigor. A large majority of the people of Kentucky anxiously wish it. This alone in my opinion is a sufficient reason for adopting it, as every government ought to be founded in the affections of the people. Other powerful reasons that ought to avail in this case, are first to prevent the combination of one part of the community against the other, and second to secure equal liberty to all---Now suppose for instance, that a majority of the members who composed the legislature were landholders, (as the case may probably happen sometimes) suppose I say that they should impose their taxes altogether on trade, or if it was composed chiefly of men of personal property, suppose that land should be the only object of taxation; would either of these cases be just? Is it fair to impose burdens on a part of the community, and exonerate the rest? And when they return to the people, what security is there in that? Although the burdened part of the community should complain, yet a majority are pleased, and as a majority may send what men they please, they may therefore be repeatedly elected by these means, to the great detriment of a part of the people---Does the Bill of Rights allow this? Does not the Bill of Rights say, that no man, or set of men are entitled to exclusive emoluments or privileges? But perhaps Rob the thrasher will say, that the above is a case that must necessarily happen in the very nature of things. I tell him that if there was a clause in the constitution to prevent it it would be more than they would dare do to violate it---When a law of the land that it is made in favor of a man is violated by the rulers, he can raise a clamor with spirit, with boldness, and as one vio-

tion of a constitution sets a precedent for another, a majority of the community will clearly see that it is dangerous, and will therefore concur in opposing it—Or suppose that the legislature should, in order to stop the progress of some very prevalent offence, inflict cruel and unusual punishments upon the perpetrators thereof, would not this reflect a stigma upon a christian people? Would it not violate the Virginia Bill of Rights? And yet this is what they may do, if they be not restrained, as men are often transported beyond the bounds of reason even when they have right on their side. Or if Robt the thrasher should unhappily incur the odium of the legislature, and they should take it in their heads to put him to death (though innocent) would he not then think of a Bill of Rights? If they should even kick him in the breech, or punch him in the guts, I imagine he would then cry out for a Bill of Rights. Or suppose that a majority of the house should be composed of men who have no slaves & they should impose a high tax upon that species of property, as virtually to amount to an emancipation, what would become of the holders of slaves in that case? They would elect other men who would abolish so enormous a tax: Even allowing that to be the case, what would become of these poor oppressed people in the mean time? I suppose he deems these intermediate grievances an advantage, as they are transient, and as they may teach men the difference between prosperity and adversity. But if the legislature should command one man to murder another, or to ravish another's wife, and should for refusal order him to be hanged, it is my firm belief that it would avail more than whole volumes of arguments in favor of a Bill of Rights. This is a wicked and improbable act, but as it might possibly happen, if I was the fabricator of a constitution, I would provide against it. Therefore in order to avert evils of such magnitude as the cases above mentioned and a thousand others of the like nature that might possibly happen, I think a Bill of Rights or constitutional provisions at least, not useless, but absolutely necessary.—2d. The second objection goes to the supposition that a Bill of Rights is dangerous in a commonwealth. The ground of this objection is, that as a Bill of Rights and a constitution of government may contradict each other, it may be productive of danger, by creating violent and perilous disputes. Some will say that the constitution is paramount, and others that the Bill of Rights is so. And here I must candidly acknowledge, that if this was the case, it would be dangerous, as it would be productive of a scene of confusion and perplexity. But from whence do they get the ground of their objections Is it the case in any of our

after states? I have not seen all their Bills of Rights, but I can hardly believe it is the case: But if it should be, so far it is wrong, and every rational man would object to it on that ground. But this is not what I want: I wish it to be consistent with the constitution, or otherwise inserted in the constitution, and would prefer the latter. And is this difficult to be done? It would be productive of the most salutary consequences. It would be one of the strongest bulwarks of virtue and liberty. It would command respect and attention.

THE DISENTERESTED CITIZEN.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.

The following are the communications made yesterday by the President to the house of representatives.

UNITED STATES,

Dec. 12 1791.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and house of representatives.

It is with great concern that I communicate to you, the information received from Major General St. Clair, of the misfortune which has befallen the troops under his command.

Although the national loss is considerable, according to the scale of the event, yet it may be repaired without great difficulty, excepting as to the brave men who have fallen on the occasion, and who are a subject of public as well as private regret.

A further communication will shortly be made, of all such matters as shall be necessary to enable the legislature to judge of the future measures which it may be proper to pursue.

G. WASHINGTON.

LEXINGTON Feb. 25.

ON the 11th Inst. the Indians killed two men near Fort Jefferson on the N. W. side of Ohio.

On the 15th inst they killed a man at the Iron Works on Slate Creek.

We are informed, that Maj. Estil and another gentleman from Danville, fell in with six Indians, a few days ago, and firing on them killed two, the other four ran off.

We have heard this morning, that the Indians killed a man and woman on North Elk-horn on Thursday evening last, near Grants mill.

FOR SALE

ONE fourth part of Slate Creek Furnace and the land belonging thereto, a good title will be made to the purchaser—will give four years credit.

WALTER BEALL,

TAKEN up by the subscriber a black horse colt 1 year old past; with some white on the off hind foot, neither the dock'd nor any perceivable brand, judged to be 13 hands high, appraised to £ 2.

Richard Foley.

Bayette Feb. 14 1792

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Woodford County, on south Fork, a dark bay filly 2 years old, past, branded on the near shoulder and buttock thus 3; 13 hands high, a star in her forehead, appraised to £ 4. 10.

Thomas M'Clure.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on the Hickman Road, a flea bitten gray horse, about 4 feet 6 inches high, 8 years old no brand, hanging mane and swish tail, appraised to £ 5.

PAUL HUFF.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near the mouth of Dick's river, in Mercer county, a brown STEER about three years old, marked with a crop in the right ear, and a slit in the under side of the left ear, and half crop appraised to £ 2. 10.

WILLIAM BASSET.

Nov. 22d, 1791

WANTED

A QUANTITY of Bacon, Whiskey, Country made Sugar and Linnen at JOHN MOYLAN'S Store next Door to the Buffalo Tavern, who also buys Militia Discharges, and has for Sale a few Surveying Instruments made by Benjamin Rittenhouse, Pocket Cases and Chains.

Lexington, Feb. 21st, 1792.

THE subscriber has begun house keeping next door to Col. Gees nups Office in Danville, and begs leave to inform his friends and acquaintance that he intends to accommodate those gentlemen who will please to honor him with their company, in as agreeable a manner as possible.

WALTER E. STRONG.

Danville Feb 27 1792.

AS the partnership of DUNCAN & LEMON is this day dissolved by mutual consent; and as it is impossible for them to settle their accounts, while they have outstanding debts; they therefore request all those indebted to said partnership to settle their respective accounts on or before the first day of April next; as compulsory measures would be disagreeable, they flatter themselves that it will not be necessary, those who fail to avail themselves of this notice may remember there is no other alternative.

DUNCAN & LEMON.

Paris Bourbon Co. Feb. 15 1794

 SACRED TO THE MUSES.

An answer; extempore, by a lady.
 To Critical lines on Women inserted
 in our last.

WOMEN are books--in this I
 do agree---

But men there are, who can't read
 A B C;

And some, who have not genius to
 discern

The beauties of the books they wish
 to learn;

For those an Almanac doth often hold
 Much more of science, than they
 can unfold.

But thank our stars! our critics are
 not these;

The man of sense and taste we al-
 ways please,

Who know to choose, and then to
 prize their books,

Nor leave the line direct in search
 of crocks;

And from these books their noblest
 pleasures flow,

Although perfection is not found be-
 low;

With them, we're in a world of er-
 ror thrown,

And our errata stand against their
 own.

A large Company will start from
 the Crab Orchard, early on the
 morning of the 10th, and another
 on the morning of the 18th of March
 thro' the Wilderness: It is ex-
 pected all will meet well armed.

On the same days a company will
 start from STEVENSON'S Station on
 Pat & Lick creek, which is said to be
 15, or 20 miles nearer from Lex-
 ington to Collins's station on Rock-
 Castle, than by the Crab Orchard.

At a Supreme Court held for the
 District of Kentucky, at the
 Court-house in Danville, on the
 4th day of October 1791.

Alexander and James
 Parker Complainants,

vs.

Squire Grant and
 Haiden Wells defendts.

In Chancery

THE Defendant Haiden not ha-
 ving entered his appearance
 according to the Act of Assembly
 and the rules of this Court, and
 it appearing to the satisfaction of
 the Court that he is no inhabitant
 of this Country, on the motion of
 the Complainants by their council,
 it is ordered, that the said Defendant
 doth appear, here on the fourth day of
 the next March court, and answer
 the Complainants Bill; that a co-
 py of this order be forthwith inser-
 ted in the Virginia Gazette for
 two months successively, and pub-
 lished some Sunday at the Baptist
 Meeting House of Lexington in Fay-
 ette County, immediately after Di-
 vine Service, and at the front door
 of the Court-House in the Town of
 Danville. A Copy Test.

CHRISTOPHER GREENUP, C.D.

JUST OPENED.

And FOR SALE AT

ISAAC TELFAIR'S

Whole-sale and retail

S T O R E.

At the upper end of LEXINGTON.

GRAY, mixed, striped and scar-
 let coating.

Fine and coarse cloths,

Cloaks,

Scotch and Wilton carpets,

Rose, striped and matchcoat blan-
 kets, Baize and flannel

Camptul, durants and calimanco.

Shalloons and moreen.

Hair plush, cotton and silk velvet,

Poplin and flowered stuffs

Thicketts, royal rib and corduroy,

Waist coat patterns,

Cotton, denims, honey comb and

herring bone,

Fustians, printed jeans and janetts,

Cassimer and sattinets,

Flower d and corded demity,

Chintzes and calicoes

Cotton stripes

Furniture chintz and checks

Plain, crossha'd, painted, muzzlin,

Stays and satin petticoats,

Black sattin, mode and silk serge

Muzzlin aprons & handkerchiefs

Cotton, silk and chintz shawls,

Flowered lawn and lawn handker-
 chiefs,

Manchester muzzlin

Silk and pocket handkerchiefs,

Flanders bed ticks

Ticking and drilling

Marseilles bed quilts,

Knotted counterpanes,

Table cloths and claper,

Fine white sheeting

Curtain line tassels

Thread and cotton flinges

Silk and leather gloves

Silk, cotton, thread and worsted stock-
 ings,

Laws of the United States

Hats, and many other articles.

FOR SALE

FOR CASH, 444 acres of
 land, near the head of North Elk
 horn, about five miles from Lexington,
 thirty acres of it cleared, with several
 good cabins; this tract of land lies
 well, is well timbered and well watered,
 the main creek runs through the bulk of
 it. Also, one thousand acres on the
 Soto, which I wish to exchange for
 good Horses, either for the saddle or
 geers. Also, three hundred eighty five
 acres in Botetourt county, to be exchang-
 ed for Kentucky lands or good property.
 For further particulars apply to the sub-
 scriber, living on the first mentioned
 tract. WILLIAM PORTER, junr,
 Fayette county, Feb. 24, 1792.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in
 Woodford county, North elkhorn,
 on Miller's Run, a Sorrel mare, three
 years old last Spring, about 13 hands
 high, four white feet and a blaze in
 her face. Appraised to £5.

James Denny.

Dec. 10. 1791.

TO BE RENTED

UNTIL the first of January next,
 the SALTWORKS at the BIGG
 BONE LICK with 104 Salt boilers,
 containing 35 gallons each, and a wag-
 gon and gear; for terms apply to ei-
 ther of the subscribers.

CHARLES SCOTT,

GEORGE MUTER,

JAMES SCOTT.

Feb. 6th 1792.

TAKEN up by the subscriber a bay
 MARE, rising three years old
 about fourteen hands high, has a star
 her off hind foot white, posted and ap-
 praised to £. 8. ALSO, a red bay FIL-
 LEY rising two years old, posted and
 appraised to £. 3. ALSO a aun and
 white pied COW, no brand, marked with
 a half crop in the left, and a slit in the
 right ear, posted and appraised to £. 2.
 ALSO, a red STEER, about two years
 old past, the same mark as the above COW,
 posted and appraised to £. 1-5. ALSO,
 a red HEIFER, has some white on her
 back, belly and face, marked with a crop
 and under nick in the left, and a crop
 in the right ear, posted and appraised
 to £. 1-12. ALSO, a black HORSE,
 about twelve or thirteen years old, four-
 teen hands high, a saddle spot on each
 side, no brand, perridyable, posted and
 appraised to £. 7-10.

ELI CLEVELAND.

Feb. 3d, 1792.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, liv-
 ing on Jessamin, in Fayette
 county, near Mr. Crawford's Meeting
 house, a dark iron gray MARE, about
 four feet six inches high, a blaze in her
 face, branded thus, I S on the near
 buttock; brought about at three shilling
 bell with piece of ten, worn round the
 staple, about three years old last spring.

PETER POLLER.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on
 Hickman in Fayette county, a
 small bay HORSE four feet five inches
 high, a star in the forehead, nine or ten
 years old, full of saddle spots, branded
 nearly thus, on the near shoulder ap-
 praised to £. 4. ALSO a brown
 HORSE, four feet seven inches and a
 half high, three white feet, a star in
 his forehead, about six years old, brand-
 ed I D on the near shoulder and but-
 tock, appraised to £. 7.

MARTIN DICKENSON.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on
 North Elk horn, Woodford county,
 about the first of September last, an iron
 grey FILLET, two years old, branded
 T. S. on the near buttock, has a large
 blaze in her face, appraised £. 1-10.

MATTHEW FLOURNOT.

Feb. 14th, 1792

LEXINGTON, Printed by J. Bradford.